Recombinant Human Vitronectin (C-6His)

Catalog No.: RP0034

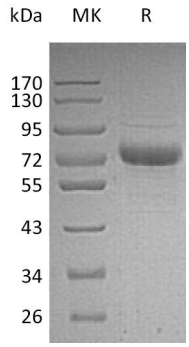
Basic Information

Information	
Source	*Human Cells*
Description	Recombinant Human Vitronectin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Asp20-Leu478 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession	AAH05046.1
Known As	Vitronectin; VN; S-Protein; Serum-Spreading Factor; V75; VTN
Predicted Mol Mass	53.35 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	60-80 KDa, reducing conditions

Properties	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Experimental Data

Purity-SDS-PAGE



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

Background

Human Vitronectin/VTN is a cell adhesion and spreading factor. It can be found in the blood and the extracellular matrix (ECM). Vitronectin interacts with glycosaminoglycans and proteoglycans. The multimeric Vitronectin can efficiently bind to and incorporate into the ECM; Vitronectin can support cell adhesion through binding to various integrins and other proteoglycans. Vitronectin can be recognized by certain members of the integrin family and serves as a cell-to-substrate adhesion molecular. It can as a inhibitor of the membrane-damaging effect of the terminal cytolytic complement pathway. Vitronectin contains an endogenous cleavage site, plus cleavage sites for elastase, thrombin, and plasmin.